THE
Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9827. EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. 1784

CASH STOLEN.

ON the 2d inſtant, John M'Micken, ſenior, Stranraer, then on a viſit at his Daughter's houſe, near Wigton, had his bed-room broke into, and 100 Guinea Notes, one of Five Pounds, and a promiſſory Note of Hunters and Co. of Ayr, No. a $\frac{37}{100}$ L. 470, dated the 30th of Auguſt laſt, ſtolen from him.—The note was payable to John M'Micken junior, Stranraer, and by him blank indorſed.

A Reward of Twenty Guineas is offered upon conviction of the thief.

A GARDENER WANTED.

WANTED at Martinmas next, for a Gentleman in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, an experienced GARDENER, who underſtands the management of Hot-houſes, hot-walls, &c.

Any perſon whom this may ſuit, will apply by letter, mentioning their experience and recommendations, with the encouragement they expect, to A. B. care of Mr Smith perfumer, Bridge-Street, Edinburgh.

To be LET, and may be entered to immediately,

A DWELLING-HOUSE at ROSEMOUNT,

conſiſting of a dining-room, drawing-room, four bed-rooms, cloſets, and kitchen, with a ſtable, &c.; is pleaſantly ſituated about ſix miles eaſt from Edinburgh, and very convenient for ſea-bathing, being near the town of Preſtonpans, which has alſo the advantage of a ſtage coach going to Edinburgh every day.

The houſe will be let either with or without furniture, and may be taken by the week, month, or year, as agreeable. It is in very good order, and well ſeaſoned, being lately poſſeſſed by a genteel family.—The uſual bathing ſeaſon being ſo far advanced, the rent will be conſiderably lower than during the ſummer months, and will alſo be abated in proportion, if taken from this time till Whitſunday next.

For particulars, apply at Roſemount.

Not to be repeated.

GAME.

STAMP-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, September 8. 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, That by an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for granting to his Majeſty, "certain Duties on Certificates, iſſued with reſpect to the killing of Game," it is enacted, "That from and after the 1ſt day of October next, every perſon in Scotland, qualified in reſpect to property, to kill Game, ſhall, previous to their ſhooting at or killing any Game, deliver an account in writing, of their name and place of abode, with the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk of the county where they ſhall reſide, and annually take out a Certificate thereof.

"That upon every ſuch Certificate there ſhall be charged a ſtamp-duty of TWO POUNDS TWO SHILLINGS; and the Sheriff and Stewart Clerk for his trouble therein is entitled to demand One Shilling.

"That every deputation or appointment of a Game-keeper, by any proprietor of land in Scotland, ſhall alſo be regiſtered in like manner; and for the Certificate granted, there be charged a ſtamp-duty of TEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE; and the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk is entitled to demand One Shilling for his trouble therein.

"It is farther enacted, That every Certificate, granted before the firſt of October next, ſhall bear date on the day it is ſo granted, and ſhall remain in force until the firſt of July following, and no longer.

"No Certificate ſhall be iſſued after the firſt day of October next, until the firſt day of March 1785; and ſuch Certificates as ſhall iſſue after the ſaid firſt day of March 1785, ſhall be iſſued between that day and the firſt of July following, and ſo on in every year, and ſhall bear date the day on which they are iſſued, and remain in force for one year, and no longer: And any Sheriff or Stewart Clerk acting otherwiſe than therein is directed, incurs a penalty of FIFTY POUNDS.

"Provided, that the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk may grant a certificate to any Game-keeper, on his firſt appointment, in any year after the 1ſt day of July next, or to any perſon who may have been beyond ſea, and ſhall arrive in this kingdom after the ſaid 1ſt day of July; but in ſuch caſe the cauſe muſt be ſpecified in the certificate, or on the back thereof, upon payment of the before-mentioned duties.

"That the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk is empowered to grant certificates to any perſon requiring the ſame, after the ſaid 1ſt day of July, to bear date on the day it is iſſued, and to remain in force until the 1ſt day of July next enſuing, and no longer, upon the parties paying double the rates, and duties before mentioned for the ſame.

"And every qualified perſon who ſhall ſhoot at or kill any Game, or who ſhall take or deſtroy any hare, with any hound, grey-hound, or other dog, without having firſt obtained ſuch certificate, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS.

"That any perſon qualified, or having deputation, being found in purſuit of Game, and refuſing to ſhew the certificate to any Lord or Lady of a Manor, or proprietor of land, or to the Stamp-officer properly authoriſed by the Commiſſioners for that purpoſe, or not having a certificate to produce, or who ſhall refuſe to tell his Chriſtian and ſurname, and the place of his reſidence, and the name of the county where his certificate was iſſued, or ſhall give a fictitious name; ſuch perſon ſo offending, ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of FIFTY POUNDS.

"That the certificates granted in purſuance of this act by the Sheriff or Stewart Clerk, do not authoriſe any perſon to ſhoot at, kill, or take Game at any time or times, prohibited by any law now in being, or to give any right to any perſons to ſhoot at, kill, or deſtroy Game, who are not duly qualified by the laws now in being for that purpoſe."

ALEX. MENZIES, Collector, North-Britain.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE

FRIENDSHIP PACKET,

GEORGE RITCHIE Maſter,

Lying in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 10th September curt.

N. B. The veſſel has good accommodation for paſſengers, and will ſail pointed to her time, ſo that paſſengers and merchants may not be diſappointed.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE LIVINGSTON,

ROBERT STEVENSON Maſter,

NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail on the 10th September current.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, at 'change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ſhip, or at his houſe in Quality-ſtreet, Leith.

N.B. The above Ship has neat accommodations for paſſengers, and the beſt of uſage may be depended on.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

THE LOVELY MARY,

RICH. GARDNER

FOR

WILLIAM BEATSON Maſter,

IS now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all parts adjacent, and will ſail the 17th inſtant.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the New England Coffeehouſe, Threadneedle-ſtreet, by the Royal Exchange, 'change hours; mornings and evenings on board the ſhip.

WALTER HUNTER, formerly from Edinburgh (laſt from Newcaſtle and Sunderland), who has performed many CURES in moſt of the principal cities and towns in Great Britain and Ireland, is now at Mr George Callam's, ſhoemaker in Briſto-ſtreet, firſt turnpike below the main entry into Georges' Square, Edinburgh.

He cures DEAFNESS in Old or Young, though of a long ſtanding—He will not tamper with any whom, on inſpecting, he judges paſt remedy.—Indiſputable certificates by perſons of the firſt rank, and in all places he has been in, who have experienced the happy effects of his practice, with a certificate, and city ſeal of Cork, of his abilities, may be ſeen by any perſon inclined to inſpect them. To prevent miſtakes, he undertakes no cure but Deafneſs, which, if curable, he performs in a few minutes without any pain. Hours of attendance from ten to two o'clock.

☞ The charge of his advice at his own room is One Shilling.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IN place of hypotheſis and ſyſtem, the great Verulam introduced experiment as the baſis of phyſics. Let us try his method in endeavours to eſtabliſh a Scotch Fiſhery. Conſtitute a board of three Commiſſioners of the Fiſhery. The firſt, or acting Commiſſioner, to be a Scotch member of Parliament, who is juſtly diſtinguiſhed with public favour and approbation. The other two might be named from the preſent Board of Cuſtoms, or might be other gentlemen of ability, with ſuitable appointments. A cuſtom-houſe yacht and fiſhing-buſs always to attend the firſt and one other Commiſſioner, in their various trips through the places of the fiſhery. The third Commiſſioner to reſide at Edinburgh, to receive, and cauſe to be regiſtered, facts, opinions, and obſervations reſpecting the Fiſhery, and matters relative to it. For the purpoſe of experiment, and for the uſe of the above-mentioned fiſhing-buſs only, allow rock ſalt and Liverpool ſalt to be brought to Scotland. Upon a ſmall ſcale erect an apparatus for refining ſalt, according to the plan laid down by the truly Right Hon. the Earl of Dundonald, and Dr Black, with a decent ſalary, to have the direction.

The yacht and fiſhing-buſs, with two Commiſſioners, to proceed to the fiſhery, with refined and other ſalt, in order to catch and cure ſpecimens of herrings, and of other fiſh. The circumſtances of each ſpecimen to be entered in a book, with proper references to caſks and marks. If the ſpecimens produced are in quality equal to the beſt Dutch, then the fiſhery muſt be conſidered commercially with reſpect to bounties, immunities, &c. People who obſerve public characters, it is probable, will be at no loſs to gueſs what ought to be the name of the firſt Commiſſioner.

Edin. Sept. 7. 1784. MY MITE.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

SEEING you have inſerted, in your entertaining paper, Dr Robertſon's ſpeech, in a late meeting of your General Seſſions, on patronage, and animadverſions thereon by a Member of the General Seſſions, impartiality will, no doubt, lead you to give the few following reflections on both a place in your paper. I ſhall begin with the Doctor's ſpeech, in which there are ſeveral things I heartily agree with, while from others I muſt beg leave to diſſent.

I agree with the Doctor, that a meeting of Seſſion, to concert meaſures to overturn patronage, "was a moſt important "concern, in which the intereſts, both of religion and the "ſtate, were deeply involved." For, if patronage be not done away, religion will be driven out of Scotland; and, if the Seceſſion increaſe as rapidly for a hundred years to come, as it has done for half a century paſt, the ſtate will be in danger of being convulſed.

The Doctor affirms, "That the Seceſſion did not originate "from the exerciſe of the law of patronage." If theſe are the Doctor's words, I muſt beg leave to differ from him, and appeal to thouſands, and tens of thouſands of living witneſſes in Scotland, to the contrary. Matters of fact are the ſtrongeſt kind of proof, and, though often explained away, can never be overturned.

The Doctor next obſerves, "Neither would the propoſed "method of ſettling kirks, (viz. by 1690) ſhould it ever be "eſtabliſhed, have the effect of preventing the increaſe of the "Seceſſion." In this the Doctor is perfectly right, ſeeing election of miniſters, by heritors and elders, would be only a change of maſters. The people at preſent are obliged to receive any man preſented to them as their miniſter; and the caſe would be the ſame were heritors and elders to chooſe for them. The people have a negative juſt now on ſcandalous preſentees; they would have no more then.

The Doctor, "ſuppoſing, for argument's ſake, that applica"tion to Parliament was proper," aſks, "Where is the pro"bability of ſucceſs?" and mentions four ways in which bills can be carried through Parliament, viz. "By the Miniſtry, the "Oppoſition, the Landed Intereſt, or the great body of the "People." Whether the Miniſtry, or the Oppoſition, would concern themſelves in this matter, or not, I ſhall not pretend to ſay, as no trial has been made of them: But I can venture to give it as my opinion, that the Landed Intereſt would not join in an application for the reſtoration of 1690, ſeeing thouſands of heritors, in hundreds of pariſhes, have reprobated this mode of ſettlement, and declared for popular election.

With regard to the great body of the People, the Doctor is exceedingly right in ſaying, "neither could they be expected "to be friendly to the bill ſo ſtrenuouſly contended for." The people of Scotland are not certainly quite ſo mad as join in an application to the Legiſlature for the reſtoration of the act 1690, which, were it reſtored at their deſire, would entail everlaſting ſlavery on them and their poſterity. By the preſent exerciſe of patronage, their rights have been torn from them, and muſt, ſooner or later, be reſtored; but, by petitioning for the reſtoration of 1690, they would yield their necks to perpetual ſlavery.

The Doctor farther obſerves, that "the act 1690 fell far "ſhort of the expectations of the Weſt-country patriots, who "openly avowed, that nothing leſs than election at large would "conciliate their favour." And adds, "I think the people "right: Once admit, that, in a conſtitution connected with "the ſtate, any ſhare falls to an heritor or elder, I ſee no rea"ſon why every individual ſhould not be entitled to the ſame "privilege." Were miniſters ſtipends paid by Government, there would be ſome weight in the Doctor's argument; but, he muſt be very ſenſible, they are neither paid by Government, patrons, nor heritors, but out of the tithes, the patrimony of the Church, for time immemorial.

The Doctor further adds, "Sad, indeed, would be the "ſuppoſition," meaning election at large, "were we to har"bour the moſt diſtant idea that ſuch anarchy would ever be "introduced." Sad as this idea may be to the Doctor and his friends, it is the mode of ſettling office bearers in the Church, as recorded in the New Teſtament, (an obſolete book) appointed by divine wiſdom, and equally binding on Chriſtians, as obſerving the firſt day ſabbath. I would aſk the Doctor, Why a free election of members of Parliament is allowed in England, which may produce ſo much anarchy there? Infinitely more certainly, in canvaſſing for votes, keeping an open table, and treating voters for ſeveral weeks before an election, than for the people in a pariſh, in concert with heritors and elders, to meet in a ſolemn manner to chooſe a goſpel miniſter.

The Doctor obſerves, "That, not long ago, the trump of "ſedition ſounded through the kingdom:" And "it is an ea"ſy matter to alarm the populace." The Doctor is perfectly right in ſaying, that the trump of ſedition has lately ſounded through this kingdom. This it has done, not only by our laſt General Aſſembly, but in all the Aſſemblies for half a century paſt, which demonſtrates, that the Doctor is equally wrong in alledging that the populace are eaſily alarmed.

Having, in the above reflections, anticipated what I might have ſaid on the remarks by *A Member of the General Seſſions*; I ſhall only touch at a ſingle paragraph in his eſſay.

This writer obſerves, that "the recovery of this priſilege "(viz. 1690) may appear a ſmall matter to ſocieties chiefly "compoſed of men connected with the Seceſſion, or Preſbyte"ry of Relief: And I am informed the Weſt-country patriots, "as the Principal ſtiles them, whoſe meaſures, it ſhould be "remembered, all the Glaſgow clergy keenly oppoſed, fall "under that predicament." Before this gentleman ventures again to mention the Weſt-country patriots, I would adviſe him, for the ſake of truth, to get better information concerning them. It is a bad cauſe that muſt be ſupported by falſehood. However, I preſume he has been miſinformed. I am ſenſible that the friends of 1690 here, deſpiſe the Seceſſion and Relief people, and maintain, that they have no buſineſs in ſeeking the overthrow of patronage; for what reaſon I cannot learn, except it is, that they are the greateſt ſufferers by it.

This gentleman plumes himſelf mightily on the Glaſgow clergy having keenly oppoſed the Weſt-country patriots: but it had not been at all ſurpriſing, if all the clergy in the eſtabliſhed Church of Scotland had oppoſed them, ſeeing, as a late eminent author * juſtly obſerves, 'It is no ſecret, that church-'reformations have ſeldom taken their riſe, or been much pro-'moted by clergymen: To the laity, almoſt in every inſtance, 'hath the world been indebted for them. All hiſtory aſſures 'us of this intereſting fact; and lately have we been well in-'ſtructed upon it by Dr Robertſon †, who, at the period of 'the Reformation, moſt juſtly obſerves,' "That the reform"ers applied to a convocation of the Popiſh clergy, but with "the ſame ill ſucceſs which hath always attended every pro"poſal for Reformation, addreſſed to that order of men.—"The corruptions of a ſociety, recommended by common u"tility, and juſtified by univerſal practice, are viewed by its "members without ſhame or horror;—and Reformation ne"ver proceeds from themſelves, but is always forced upon "them by ſome foreign hand.—Suitable to this unfeeling and "inflexible ſpirit, was the behaviour of the Convocation in the "preſent conjuncture; all the demands of the Proteſtants "were rejected with contempt."—'Not more true,' adds the foreſaid author, 'is this obſervation upon the Romiſh cler-'gy, in their days of power, than it is now with reſpect to 'our preſent eccleſiaſtical rulers, in their treatment of every 'complaint under the preſſure of Patronage.'

The Member of the General Seſſions further obſerves, "A vaſt majority of the people, yet in communion with the "Church of Scotland, though they would naturally wiſh a "greater degree of power than that of which they were be"reaved by a Tory Miniſtry, yet have ſenſe enough to "know, that the reſtoration of King William's law is the ut"moſt that they can legally claim, or have any chance of pro"curing. They will not therefore think themſelves indebted "to miſtaken or pretended friends, who, by inſtigating them "to aſk too much, may occaſion their loſing all."—Inſtead of a vaſt majority, this gentleman might have ſaid, *all* the people of Scotland know, that the reſtoration of King William's law is the utmoſt they can legally claim; but certainly it is not worth the aſking, if we get no more. The Weſt-country patriots are not ſuch miſtaken, or only pretended friends, as this hero for 1690 would repreſent them. They ſee the neceſſity of petitioning the Legiſlature to repeal the act 1712 reſtoring Patronage; but, at the ſame time, they wiſh the nation would join in pleading as a favour, to have the election of Miniſters by the ſuffrage of the people at large; ſeeing no other mode of ſettlement is agreeable to Scripture or reaſon, or can heal our unhappy diviſions; and there is hope of ſucceſs, if Government do not wiſh to depopulate Scotland entirely, and turn it into a wilderneſs! I muſt confeſs, that I am no votary to *chance*, to which this gentleman bows. I hope he will, notwithſtanding, allow, that there is a ſuperintending, divine Providence; and, if the ſet time to favour our Zion is come, it would be blaſphemy to think, any oppoſition from open enemies or falſe friends could hinder it, ſince this would make them more than a match for Omnipotence!

A WEST-COUNTRY PATRIOT.

GLASGOW, *Sept.* 6. 1784.

* Mr Randall's Candid Inquiry, p. 54.

† Hiſtory of Scotland, vol. i. p. 167. 8vo. edit.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Sept.* 4.

At the Court at St James's, the 3d of September, 1784.

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

THIS day, the Right Honourable Sir James Harris, Knt. of the Bath, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly,

Whitehall, Sept. 4.

The King has been pleaſed to nominate, conſtitute, and appoint the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Sydney, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, the Right Hon. William Pitt, Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, the Right Hon. Thomas Lord Walſingham, the Right Hon. William Wyndham Grenville, and the Right Hon. Conſtantine John Lord Mulgrave, of the kingdom of Ireland, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for the affairs of India.

St James's, Sept. 4.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint George Craufurd, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Commiſſary to treat with the Commiſſaries of the Moſt Chriſtian King, purſuant to the Definitive Treaty of Peace and Friendſhip concluded between the two Crowns at Verſailles, the 3d of September 1783:

And to appoint Henry Hew Dalrymple, Eſq; to be Secretary to the ſaid commiſſion.

Munich, Aug. 16. An officer arrived here this day from the Court of Deuxponts, bringing an account of the death of his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles Auguſtus Frederick, only ſon of the Duke of Deuxponts, after a very ſhort illneſs.

War Office, Sept. 4. 1784.

Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, Cornet William Thomas Hull is appointed to be Lieutenant, vice Maſſey Stacpole.

9th Regiment of foot, Adjutant William Burbridge to be Quarter-Maſter, vice George Leſlie. Serjeant William Keightley to be Adjutant, vice William Burbridge.

12th Regiment of foot, Enſign William Phipps, on the half-pay of the 35th regiment, to be Enſign, vice Robert Adair

34th Regiment of foot, Thomas Vincent Reynolds, Gent. to be Enſign, vice George Kennedy.

37th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Quin, from the half-pay of Lord Strathaven's corps, to be Lieutenant, vice Owen O'Connor.

53d Regiment of foot, Captain William Mure, from the half-pay of the 53d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice Peter Parr

55th Regiment of foot, Enſign Francis Grant to be Lieutenant, vice Robert Deighton. John Campbell, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Francis Grant.

50th Regiment of foot, Robert Browne, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Edward Dunne.

59th Regiment of foot, Sir John Neſbit, Bart. to be Enſign, vice Nicholas Burnell.

62d Regiment of foot, Enſign Philip Anſtruther, to be Lieutenant, vice Lancelot Weir. Francis Garden, Gent. to be Enſign, vice Philip Anſtruther.

90th Regiment of foot, Chriſtopher Brandon Ludlow, Gent. to be Enſign, vice William Montgomery.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, *Sept.* 3.

The Jupiter, Read, from Granada, arrived in the River, ſpoke with the Hopewell, ——, from Waterford for Newfoundland, in Lat. 49, Lon. 16, all well.

The Royal Biſhop, ——, was at Bombay in April laſt, but was ſhortly to return to Bencooken, to load with pepper for Europe.

The Major, ——, and Beſborough, were expected to ſail from Bengal for Europe with the two Dutch cargoes.

From the London Papers, Sept. 4.

Paris, Aug. 27. They write from Clermont, that the 3d of this month, about five in the afternoon, a dreadful ſtorm commenced, which, in leſs than an hour, made the moſt deplorable havoc in ten pariſhes, moſt of which, ſince the year 1779, had ſeveral times experienced a ſimilar misfortune. The ſtorm began with a great fall of hail, which was followed by a violent rain, whereby a large tract of the level country was deluged, and 68 ſheep drowned. In the pariſh of St Pierre, the violence of the water was ſo great as to force down the walls of ſeveral houſes, and greatly damage others. The loſs ſuſtained by the above misfortune is eſtimated at 420,000 livres. The Intendant of Suiſſons is exerting every effort that humanity can dictate for the relief of the ſufferers.

Naples, July 30. The Engliſh fleet ſailed from this port on the 23d inſtant, for Leghorn.

Two Dutch ſhips from America, laden with ſugar, coffee, cocoa, &c. arrived here a few days ſince; and though they touched not at any ſuſpected place, nor met with any veſſels ſuppoſed to be infected with the plague, they were obliged to perform a ſhort quarantine.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the NEW YORK GAZETTE.

The following is the ſubſtance of an act paſſed by the General Aſſembly of Connecticut, for the encouraging of trade and commerce in the cities and ports of New London and New Haven:

The firſt clauſe ſtates, that all foreigners or citizens of the United States removing into the towns above mentioned, on obtaining the majority of the votes of the inhabitants, or the conſent of the civil authority and ſelection of New London or New Haven, ſhall be entitled to the protection of citizens.

The ſecond clauſe ſtates, that all perſons removing or reſiding in either of the ſaid cities, ſhall, on obtaining the certificates required for the admiſſion of freemen, and alſo taking the oath of allegiance and fidelity, become citizens of the ſtate.

Third clauſe recites, that all ſuch foreigners or citizens of any of the United States, ſhall not pay any other duties or taxes than their fellow-citizens.

Fourth clauſe recites, that if any ſuch perſons of the abovementioned deſcription, ſhall import annually from Europe, Aſia, or Africa, goods to the value of 3000 l. ſterling, or ſhall bring into the ſaid ſtate 2000 l. in money, they ſhall, during the time of ſuch importation, and for ſeven years enſuing, be exempted from aſſeſſment for faculty for the profits ariſing from ſuch importation, ſo far as the revenue of this or the United States are intereſted therein.

Fifth clauſe recites, that all veſſels which ſhall be employed four months in one year in the European, Aſiatic, or African commerce, ſhall, for theſe years in which they ſhall be ſo employed, be exempted out of the liſt, and freed from taxes; but that no perſon who has adhered to the King of Great Britain in the courſe of the late war, and has been guilty of plunder or murder, or who has waged war againſt the United States, ſhall be entitled to the benefit of this act.

The laſt clauſe is a proviſion, that no part of this act ſhall be conſtrued to interfere with any regulations, orders, or reſolutions, that have been or may be paſſed by Congreſs; provided that nothing herein ſhall be underſtood to imply a countenance or allowance of the ſlave trade (ſo called) on the African coaſt, or elſewhere.

LONDON.

The refuſal given to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales going out of the kingdom is not new; his preſent Majeſty, when Prince of Wales, made a requeſt of the ſame kind; which on being debated upon in the Cabinet, was negatived. The heirs of kingdoms ſeldom or never travel.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, which were ſent off to his Majeſty at Windſor.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Newfoundland, which were brought over in the Lion, Capt. White, arrived at Falmouth.

The enſuing ſale at the India Houſe will diſplay the greateſt variety, as well as quantity, of teas, and other goods, that have been known for many years.

Two of the Eaſt India ſhips daily expected home from St Helena are in a great part laden with ſalt-petre, on account of Government. The contract, however, for that commodity, except a ſmall quantity yearly, is now withdrawn.

The Ganges and London Eaſt Indiamen, from London, arrived at China the beginning of February laſt, all well.

The Beſborough Eaſt Indiaman, from Bombay, was ſafe arrived at Bengal by the laſt accounts, and is expected to be in England this year.

The Halſwell Eaſt Indiaman, Captain Pierce, from Coaſt and Bay, is arrived in the River.

The men who belong to the tea warehouſes in Leadenhall-ſtreet, are obliged to do double duty in clearing them againſt the next ſale; and what is remarkable, ſome of the teas have been lodged there ſince the year 1727.

The Directors of the Eaſt India Company have appointed Wedneſday the 15th, for determining what quantity of ſhipping they ſhall take up for the enſuing fleet.

The price of port wine is ſtill kept up at the ſame exorbitant rate it fetched during the late war, although it is obvious, that the difference in freights and inſurance muſt have made an abatement of 10 l. per cent. in the commodity.

The impoſitions (ſays a correſpondent) that has been practiſed by the vintners, and that are to be practiſed by the tallow-chandlers, will be no doubt ſpeedily ſerviceable. They will provoke a parliamentary enquiry, and a controul over every article, as now in the ſingle one of bread.

The French are determined to defeat our regulations reſpecting ſpirits; they have taken off all the duties that have been laid upon their brandy. This places the Engliſh ſmuggler in a better ſituation than he was before, for the duties remitted by the French are more in proportion than what is taken off our rums and Britiſh ſpirits. The brandy ſmuggled into this country was bought on the Continent from three ſhillings to four ſhillings and ſixpence per gallon; at preſent this article is ſelling at Dunkirk, Calais, and Boulogn, from eighteenpence to two ſhillings and ſixpence; ſo that the ſmuggler will have as much profit by the ſale of his brandy as formerly, and the ſpirit being in ſuch high repute, the conſumption will be found not to decreaſe.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, Auguſt 28.

"The French are not doing any thing here at preſent in reſpect to the port. The baſon, &c. remains in the ſame condition as a twelvemonth ago, and is likely to continue ſo, as the expence of augmentation would far exceed any benefit they could expect from it. To the weſtward, however, we are very diligent, and engineers are examining the whole coaſt, from Cherbourg to the mouth of the Seine, with a view to enlarge ſuch ports as will admit of it. The ſmugglers have been a little chop-fallen ſince the late captures; but ſome new regulations which have taken place will revive them again. Brandy will now be exported from hence under two ſhillings Sterling per gallon; and large quantities are already caſked to be ſhipped off."

It is a fact which deſerves the attention of the public, that the perſon delegated by the United States of the Netherlands as Ambaſſador to the Britiſh Court being perſonally diſagreeable, our Secretary of State for the foreign department wrote to the States General, in the expectation of perſuading them to alter the appointment; he could obtain, however, no other anſwer *than that he was the only perſon who would be ſent.*—If this were the only indignity lately put upon this country, perhaps it would be ſufficient to rouſe the ancient ſpirit of an inſulted nation; but what muſt be their feelings, when they are told that this is only one feature of the general ſyſtem of the European Courts with reſpect to Britain? Spain has not only not ſent an Ambaſſador to Britain, though the Earl of Cheſterfield has been living in a hotel in Paris for ſix months; but the *Chargè des Affaires* from Madrid, the perſon who now repreſents the Spaniſh Monarch, was actually educated in Chriſt's Hoſpital.——*Gazetteer.*

The almoſt daily expreſſes between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, of which we have intelligence by every foreign mail, indicate that ſomething of a very ſerious nature is under the conſideration of the two German Potentates. Frederick and Joſeph are no trifflers; and, therefore, as they have no ground of quarrel between themſelves, and no viſible object of a private nature to adjuſt, it muſt be ſomething of public import that can occupy ſo much of their attention. What the real matter is, time only can diſcloſe; but the preſent opinion refers it to the late treaty of Fainee with Holland, which is ſuppoſed to give no ſmall umbrage to thoſe ſharp ſighted neighbours of the new allies.

Should a continental war be the conſequence of any jealouſies that may ariſe from the fœderal union of the French and Dutch, it is to be hoped this country will take no ſhare in the *fracas*. We have long laboured under the *mania* of not only fighting other peoples battles, but likewiſe of paying them for fighting their own. It is now high time, however, that the *paroxyſms* of that diſtemper ſhould be over, and that we ſhould, for the future, ſtudy a little more of our own proper concerns. Happen what may, therefore, "*fight dog, fight bear,*" ought to be our invariable maxim. None aſſiſted us in our late diſtreſs. Where then is the obligation to aſſiſt any one?

The town ſwarms, ſince the peace has been ratified, with ſhoals of American viſitants, who, whatever their politics may be, and whatever ſentiments they may entertain as members of a new empire, cannot help giving individually this demonſtration of their perſonal attachment to the Mother Country.—Theſe gentlemen all agree in the ſame diſmal accounts of the miſery and diſtraction which prevail in the United States. And what is very extraordinary, it is thoſe they ſay who occupy the middling ranks of life, whoſe circumſtances are the moſt calamitous and deſperate. In no country on earth do labourers and mechanics of all deſcriptions earn more eaſily and expeditiouſly a decent and reſpectable livelihood; but people of large and extenſive property are utterly at a loſs by what means to circulate and realize it. In ſhort, their merchants are without ſtock, their ſtates without credit, and their ſubjects without mutual confidence. And it would be a miracle to find a people happy in the midſt of circumſtances which have hitherto deſtroyed all the kingdoms in the world.

The new way of conveying letters by a machine, though it may be of benefit to the commercial part of the public, will be attended with a conſiderable loſs to the revenue, if the plan ſhould be generally adopted; for we are informed that on the Bath road, where the experiment has been firſt made, the extra expence has been after the rate of 5000 l. a-year, and on moſt of the other roads it is expected will be conſiderably more; which, when the whole is added, will amount to a conſiderable ſum.

The experiment made of the new conveyance of letters has been tried on the moſt frugal plan, and yet the expence has been ſo high, that ſome other method muſt be adopted. The machine hitherto has had only two horſes, and carries no paſſengers, with the coachman and guard on the outſide, with theſe words written on the coach door: "The Bath and Briſtol machine, protected by government." They change horſes about every 10 miles, and go at the rate of rather more than ſeven miles an hour without intermiſſion, except a ſhort time for refreſhment.

If *unqualified perſons* become ſubject, by the late act of Parliament on *qualified ones killing game without a license*, to the payment of 50 l. for every offence, ſuch is the glorious explicability of the law, that they will incur a penalty, which not a ſingle ſyllable in the whole act has the *leaſt tendency to convey*. The act is evidently calculated to raiſe a ſum of money by licences on *qualified perſons*: That it had no other object in view; and that inflicting the penalty of 50 l. on ſuch perſons for meanly evading the payment of the trifling ſum of two guineas, is certainly a proper and deſerved puniſhment.

If the remiſſion of the duties on tea and rum ſucceeds according to the expectation of government, a plan is in agitation to be carried into execution next ſeſſion of Parliament to remit the duties of ſome other articles imported from the Britiſh ſettlements in Britiſh bottoms; which will not only put an entire ſtop to ſmuggling of every denomination, but will alſo effectually promote the much wiſhed for meaſure of making our own ſubjects, what the Dutch have ſo long been, the carriers of Europe, whereby a freſh channel of raiſing ſeamen will be obtained.

The Committee who enquired into the diſtreſſes of the people of Shetland, have found, that they are in a ſtate of the moſt reſt bondage as well as penury. They are all fiſhermen, and the fiſh, conſiſting of cod, ling, tuſk, and ſkate, they are obliged to diſpoſe of to their landlords for threepence a-piece, and they receive in payment coarſe woolen, ſhoes, hoſe, fishing-tackle, ſpirits, and other neceſſaries, at whatever prices landlords chooſe to put upon them.

From a moderate calculation, Mrs Siddons, in conſequence of her ſummer excurſion, will clear 3000 guineas—allowing 1500 which ſhe got in Edinburgh—the ſame in Dublin—and allowing from her Corke engagements 500 l. to pay her expences.

According to letters from Paris, the famous circumnavigator, Monſ. Bougainville, had, at the deſire of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, accepted the command of ſome ſhips which were going out on diſcoveries the enſuing ſeaſon. The two veſſels are now at Nantz: they conſiſt of frigates, one of 28, the other of 24 guns, new ſhips, copper-ſheathed, and very roomy. As very great encouragement will be given on this new expedition, ſome young men of family are going out volunteers, and among the reſt Monſ. Frederic Didelot, a celebrated aeronavigator and aſtronomer.

The Admiralty liſt, as made up to the 31ſt of laſt month, gives the following ſtation of the ſhips now in commiſſion, amounting to 145 ſhips:

Guardſhips at home, &c. twenty ſhips of the line.

Eaſt Indies—Two ſhips of the line, one of fifty guns, four frigates, and four ſloops.

Weſt Indies—One of 50 guns, nine frigates, and nineteen ſloops.

America—Two of 50 guns, ſix frigates, and eighteen ſloops or cutters.

Mediterranean—One of 50 guns, five frigates, and two ſloops.

Cruizers—Seven frigates, and thirty-ſeven ſloops and cutters.

Africa—One ſloop of 16 guns.

Coming home from the Eaſt Indies—Two ſhips of the line.

Fitting for ſtation—Two ſhips of 50 guns, and two frigates.

BRICKS AND TILES.

The following duties commenced the firſt of September, 1784.

For all bricks, 2 s. 6 d. per thouſand.

Plain tiles, 3 s. per thouſand.

Plain or ridge tiles, 8 s. per thouſand.

Paving tiles, ſmall, 1 s. 6 d. per hundred.

Ditto, large, 3 s. per hundred.

All other tiles, 3 s. per thouſand.

The duties to be under the management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

Brick or tile makers to give notice to the next office of their names and places of abode, before they begin making, on forfeiture of 100 l.

Bricks and tiles to be charged with the duties while they are drying, and before removed to the kiln.

Fifty pounds penalty on obſtructing any of the officers.

Ten pounds in every hundred to be allowed for waſte.

Makers who ſhall remove bricks or tiles to the kiln, before the officer has ſurveyed them, to forfeit 50 l. except where the officer ſhall neglect to take an account thereof.

Bricks and tiles not ſurveyed by the proper officer, to be kept ſeparate from others.

Twenty pounds penalty on concealing any bricks or tiles while making.

Officers may enter the fields, ſheds, &c. where tiles or bricks are making, and take an account thereof.

Makers to enter every ſix weeks, at the proper office, on oath, all bricks and tiles made by them, but not obliged to go farther than the next market town.

Duties to be paid every ſix weeks.

Perſons obſtructing officers to forfeit fifty pounds.

Bricks and tiles, implements, &c. liable to the duties in arrear.

Bricks or tiles for which the duties have been paid, may be exported.

On relanding bricks, &c. ſhipped for exportation, over and above the penalty of the bond, the value of the bricks, &c. ſhall be forfeited.

Perſons exporting bricks and tiles, and making oath that the duties have been paid, ſhall receive a certificate from the collector, which ſhall be delivered to the cuſtomer of the port of exportation, who ſhall thereupon give to the exporter a debenture, which will entitle him to a drawback.

Perſons ſerving bricks or tiles after September 1. 1784, in purſuance of contracts previous to June 1. may add the duties to the price thereof.

The powers eſtabliſhed by act 12. Cha. II. chap. 24. for raiſing and recovering the duties thereby granted, are extended to this act.

Penalties and forfeitures to be recovered in the uſual way.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 26.

"His Serene and Sublime Highneſs the Dauphin is removed to the palace of Verſailles, where he will reſide in future. The Duc de Chartres, lately arrived from England, is appointed Governor to his Highneſs, and is to appoint all the ſubordinate officers. Monſ. de la Verigne is to be the tutor.

"The preſents to the Dutch Ambaſſadors, the Count de Brantſen, and Mr Leſtevenon Van Berkenrode, who are juſt now on the eve of departure for Holland, will be very magnificent; the King and Queen will each confer private marks of their eſteem upon men, by whoſe labour the treaty of alliance between France and Holland has been at length brought to a happy concluſion."

Extract of a letter from Douay, Auguſt 10.

"They are now caſting braſs cannon here for the Royal Sun (Soleil Royal) a new ſhip of 110 guns, building at Toulon; they conſiſt of 56, 38, 18, 12, and 9 pounders; they are all of one make, the bore contracted at the mouth, and longer than the guns uſually caſt for the ſea ſervice."

Extract of a letter from Milan, July 28.

"We have accounts from Lago Majore, that on the 19th of this month a moſt violent ſtorm happened there, which has nearly deſtroyed 32 villages on the borders of that lake. The part which ſuffered moſt was the coaſt oppoſite that belonging to the Houſe of Auſtria; the hail-ſtones were ſo large, and fell in ſuch quantities, that all the trees are ſtripped of their leaves; for ſome days after this the weather was very cold."

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, Auguſt 4.

"The Hercules, Dutch man of war, of 64 guns, is arrived in the Tagus from the Mediterranean, after enduring much bad weather on the coaſt. She brought in with her a boat belonging to a ſhip that had been in company, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered, with 500 perſons on board. The miſſing ſhip is the Dreinthe, of 60 guns, returning home to Amſterdam.

"The Engliſh miniſter here has had ſeveral interviews lately with the miniſters of our moſt Faithful Majeſty, reſpecting ſome commercial regulations between the two nations, which are about to take place, in conſequence of new arrangements among the ſeveral powers."

PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 4.

Bank Stock ſhut.	India Stock, —
5 per cent. Stock, 90¾.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 74¼.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. conſ. 55⅛ a 56.	Ditto unpaid, par a 1 diſc.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Exchequer Bills, 2 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 14¾ diſc.
Long Ann. 17 3-16ths a ¼.	3 per cent. Scrip. 56⅝.
Short Ann. 1778, 12¼.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. 56.	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 14 s.
Ditto New Ann. 55¼.	Light Long Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 3. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 4.

"The great political affairs that come before Parliament next ſeſſions, are now the univerſal topic of converſation. Theſe are, Mr Pitt's reform bill, and the Scotch fiſheries. The firſt will invigorate the legiſlative part of the conſtitution, and the latter will more materially ſtrengthen our navy, than even the tea commutation-tax, and the Newfoundland trade, both conjoined together.

"The ideas on Mr Pitt's reform are various and oppoſite. Some imagine that there will be a pompous and weighty oppoſition, even among the miniſterial party, and that the patriot youth's plan will be over-ruled by the Lord Chancellor's party, Lord North's, and the mercenary tribe, who can never be brought to diſfranchiſe themſelves of a four, much leſs a ſix years ſeat in Parliament, either by a triennial or an annual Parliament. It is well known that ſeptennial Parliaments were firſt introduced by the *Whig* Miniſtry, in the beginning of the reign of Geo. I. in order to eſtabliſh the Hanoverian intereſt, as, by the parliamentary politics of Queen Anne, they were then triennial, and a *Tory* Miniſtry in poſſeſſion of government when ſhe died.

"Since that time, ſeveral attempts have been made to reſtore them to their priſtine purity of a triennial duration, but which have been hitherto always rejected, more, perhaps, from the idea that the family was not firmly eſtabliſhed, and that triennial elections would diſturb the polity of the new eſtabliſhment, than any ideas of corruption. But as, by the late reſtoration of the forfeited eſtates, it is very plainly proved that Government have no ideas of any future rebellion, it is not impoſſible, though ſomewhat politically improbable, that the ſeptennial Parliaments may be reſtored to triennial ones.

"As to the Scotch fiſheries, there is little doubt of their ſucceſs, not on account of ſerving Scotland, but of ſerving the Britiſh navy. The bill will be brought in by Mr Dempſter, who is beloved by all parties, and ſeconded by Mr Dundas, and powerfully ſupported by the Pitt phalanx.

"The Prince has requeſted to go abroad, but has received the royal negative; in conſequence of which he drives full ſpeed between Brighthelmſtone and London. The former is now the toniſh bathing place. Both Miniſtry and Oppoſition there fiſh in the ſame troubled waters. Mr Pitt went off there this morning; and from thence it is ſaid he goes to Weymouth, where moſt of the Miniſterial party are.

"Monſieur *Lunardi* has at length fixed upon the day, Wedneſday ſe'ennight, for aſcending to his own, the *lunar* regions. But as your Lunardi, Tytler, has already been up there, ſteeple high, I ſhall ſay no more on that ſubject, than that the cockneys ſeem *nocturnal* balloon mad. Balloons being adverti'ed for ſale at three ſhillings a-piece, every idler purchaſes them, and ſends them up at night with a candle; ſo that in an evening you ſee a balloon galaxy every where.

"Dr Stratford's tragi-comedy is diſhed up. A wit, on aſking his opinion of the difference between Hayley and Stratford's Lord Ruſſel, remarked, that they might be compared to the ſtatues on the Bedlam gate; the latter being the picture of *raging*, and the former of *melancholy madneſs*."

This day, William Anderſon and James Paul, convicted before the High Court of Juſticiary, of convocating the mob, which, in a riotous manner, attacked the diſtillery at Canonmills, on Monday the 7th of June laſt, by ſeizing the drum belonging to Portſburgh, and beating the ſame, or cauſing it to be beat through the ſtreets of this city and ſuburbs, huzzaing, and calling out, "For Canonmills!" were whipt through the ſtreets by the hands of the common hangman, purſuant to the ſentence of the above ſupreme Court. More ſolemnity was uſed on this, than is generally obſerved on occaſions of a ſimilar nature, with a view, no doubt, to impreſs upon the minds of the vulgar, a proper ſenſe of the atrocity of the crime for which theſe unhappy creatures ſuffered; and we hope it will have the deſired effect, as the conſequences attending ſuch tumultuous proceedings, while they are of the moſt dangerous nature to ſociety, in the higheſt degree diſgrace a country which we would flatter ourſelves has ſome claim to civilization. The proceſſion began with fifty of the military from the Caſtle, in martial array, and was cloſed by an equal number in the ſame manner. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, with white rods in their hands, followed the firſt diviſion, accompanied by the officers of the Trained Bands, Conſtables, Fire-maſters, &c. The priſoners, as uſual, were attended by the City-guard and Town Officers.

Monday the following gentlemen were choſen Maſter and Aſſiſtants of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh:

Mr NEIL M'VICAR, MASTER.

ASSISTANTS:

Meſſrs. Alexander Brown,	Meſſrs. Francis Blair,
James Stirling,	John Black,
Thomas Tod,	Patrick Inglis,
William Trotter,	Sir William Forbes,
Donald Smith,	Meſſrs. Walter Ruſſel,
William Dalrymple,	David Bridges.

Mr Malcolm Wright, TREASURER.

Mr James Forreſt, and Mr James Jollie, } JOINT-CLERKS.

Yeſterday, being the Falkirk tryſt, there was ſuch a demand for black cattle for England, that the greater part was bought up, at high prices, the evening preceding, at the Torr-wood, before they reached the market.

On Thurſday laſt, Mr James Laurie, preacher of the goſpel, was ordained miniſter of the pariſh of Tinwald, in the room of the Rev. Mr John Williamſon deceaſed.

By a letter from on board the John of Aberdeen, Capt. Allen, we learn, that the veſſel arrived at Halifax the 31ſt of July, all well.

On Thurſday laſt, a country lad and a boy returning from Kettock's Mill to Aberdeen, loſt ſome of the ſhelvings of their cart, and in going back to look for them, the horſes and cart fell over a precipice into the river Don, and the lad endeavouring to ſave them unfortunately was drowned. His body was not found till ſome hours after, when it was diſcovered by ſome ſalmon fiſhers.

On Saturday forenoon, a boy of about nine years of age, bathing at the ſea ſide, Aberdeen, was drowned. We would earneſtly caution all, eſpecially our young friends, againſt bathing in the ſea at low water. The ſands are very dangerous at the diſtance of ebb tide, and full of deep holes, into which the unwary are apt to ſink and diſappear in a moment. All the accidents of this ſort that we can recollect, have happened to ſuch as were ſo imprudent as to bathe at ebb-tide.

We hear from Stonehaven, that laſt week a man ſhearing graſs near the ſea ſide, fell from the top of a rock, and was daſhed to pieces.

Laſt week, a few miles from Aberdeen, a boy jumping from off a dyke, in order to get into a cart, miſſed his aim, and the cart going over him, killed him on the ſpot.

Friday Catharine Dow *alias* Forbes, and Jean M'Glaſhan *alais* Grant (the latter an old offender, and who has often been baniſhed, &c.) were committed to the Tolbooth of this city, accuſed of having committed ſeveral freſh acts of theft.

By a letter from Milntown of New Tarbert, (a part of the eſtate of Cromarty) we are informed, that, as ſoon as the agreeable accounts arrived of the eſtate of Cromarty being reſtored to the repreſentative of that noble family, the gentlemen, ladies, and clergy in the neighbourhood, with the principal tackſmen of the eſtate, met there, in order to ſatisfy their heartfelt ſatisfaction on that much longed-for event taking place, when many loyal and patriotic toaſts were drank, and the evening concluded with a genteel ball, amidſt the joyful acclamations of an immenſe concourſe of country people, who gathered together to drink Lord M'Leod's health round a number of bonfires.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The freeholders of the county of Tipperary aſſembled the 19th inſt. by their High Sheriff, agreed to ſpirited reſolutions in favour of reform, and a petition to the Throne confined to that ſubject:—With expreſſions of reſpect for the Dublin aggregate body, they decline ſending delegates at preſent to Congreſs.

The Sovereign of Athlone, after applying to the inhabitants of that place, has, in an addreſs to the congreſſional delegates, offered accommodation in private houſes to the Congreſs, if, from its central ſituation, it be preferred to Dublin.

The Sligo Grand Jury have acquitted themſelves like men and Iriſhmen, worthy of truſt, by their reſolves in favour of reform, and joining with the freeholders in a call of that county, which was held yeſterday. An example that muſt endear them to their country.

The Freeholders of the county of Kilkenny, aſſembled by themſelves, entered into reſolves becoming the body of a county, the Sheriff and Grand Jury having attempted to prevent any meeting, but without effect.

On Saturday and Monday morning laſt, two pitched battles were fought on the Mall, Dublin, between one Kilian, a labourer, and M'Iver, a coal porter; the conſequence of ſuch indolence on the part of our Magiſtracy is, that a ſpirit of diſorder and ill-will is promoted among the lower claſs of people; and workmen employed in various capacities at this favourable ſeaſon of the year are led into idleneſs, drukenneſs, and diſſipation.

At four o'clock on Thurſday afternoon, the body of Condon the wool ſcribbler, who received his death by a muſket ſhot from one of the guard that attended the execution of the ſentence of whipping Garret Dignam, laſt Tueſday, was carried from the Liberty, through the city, accompanied by a vaſt concourſe of people, to the cemetry at Church town, and there interred.

Extract of a letter from Sligo, Auguſt 24.

"Thurſday evening and Friday morning laſt, no leſs than 32 fiſhing ſmacks from the North arrived at our quay with herrings, which were ſold out at ſo low a price as twopence halfpenny per hundred. The oldeſt inhabitant here does not remember ever to have ſeen ſo great a fleet, or ſuch a quantity of fine fiſh, ſo early in the ſeaſon at this market.—The take at Ballyweel, and ſeveral other places on the coaſt, is ſo abundant, that a horſe load can be bought on the ſhore for 3 d."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

Ad AMICUM.

EPIGRAMMA *in grande Tragœdiæ Decus*, SIDDONIÆ.

Si nos inter adeſſet, chare mihi, mulier, quæ
Arte ſuâ mihrâ pectora quæque adeo
Tangeret, ut lachrymæ elicerentur flumine pleno;
Die, Quid ſentires? Melp'menen tragicam
De cœlo in terram non delapſam eſſe negares.—
Aſpicere eſt tibi quæ miriſicâ arte valet
Tali Non alia eſt quàm cui SIDDONIA nomen:
Cui fama at nomen neſcia finis erunt

SIDDONIPHILUS.

A Tranſlation is requeſted.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

IMITATIONS of nature have always been admired, in proportion to the nearneſs they approach to the great original. It is by no means ſurpriſing, therefore, that we ſo often find candidates for public favour in theſe attempts. In this metropolis we have had exhibitions by many different perſons in that line; and they have all met with great encouragement. I have witneſſed moſt of their performances. But none of them, in my opinion, were the leaſt comparable to thoſe of a Preſton Campbell, whoſe imitative powers are truly aſtoniſhing. What is the more extraordinary, this young man has had almoſt no education, having had little intercourſe with the human ſpecies, though born within a few miles where he now reſides, and advanced to the age of eighteen. That he might have made a capital figure, however, had he been under proper tuition, may be judged from this circumſtance, that the ſongs and tones of birds and beaſts, with whom he has been more intimately connected, from his infancy, than his fellowmen, are ſo very familiar to him, that, if you did not ſee him, you would pronounce his ſeveral imitations to be the originals themſelves. His not having been imported from Italy, I would fain hope, will not be any bar to his ſucceſs. I had the pleaſure, laſt night, to ſee and hear him go through his very extraordinary performances; and, I will venture to ſay, with more juſtneſs, though, perhaps, with leſs poliſh, than any *Roſſignol* that ever appeared. This, however, he might obtain by a little practice, and ſome inſtructions in muſic, to which he is at preſent an entire ſtranger. The ſeveral imitations he performed laſt night were, the Thruſh; Linnet; old Crows feeding their young, with the chattering between the two in that employment; the Peacock and Peahen, a converſation; the Midden Cock and Midden Hen, ditto; the Cuckoo and Tidlin, ditto; the Goo e and Gander, ditto; the Parrot; and the Turkey Cock. His principal merit, however, undoubtedly lies in the imitation of beaſts; and in that, it may be truly ſaid, he ſtands hitherto unrivalled. Among theſe were, the Sheep, and Shepherd's Dog; the Slow Hounds, and Death of the Hare; the Bull, and the Dog attacking him; the Cow coming up the Loan; the Batt'e of the Maſtiff and ſmall Dog, with the Cat. He concluded with an imitat on of a droll Country Man; and, a Dialogue between a Collier, his Wife, and Daughter. Though this ſurpriſing genius has already been ſeen by ſome of the firſt perſonages in the k ngdom, yet, as his obſcurity is ſuch as to prevent him from being generally known, I have uſed the freedom to trouble you with this haſty ſketch, in hopes that it may have the effect of raiſing from oblivion a young man of ſo much real merit, devoid of every the ſmalleſt advantage from art or education. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant,

AN ADMIRER OF NATURE.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 3. Mary Bedford, Nobel, from Jamaica, with ſugar and rum; Elizabeth, Will, from Belfaſt, with goods; Michael and Chriſtina, Walter, from Norway, with timber.—4. Riry, Lamont, from Mull, with kelp; Lady Charlotte, Michael, from Dublin, with oats; Jenny, Paul, from Belfaſt, with meal and oats.—5. Jean, Byne, from Dublin, with oats; Friends, M'Pherſon, from Waterford, with meal; Glaſgow, Patrick, from Briſtol, with goods.

SAILED, Sept. 5. Succeſs, Dunlop, for Newfoundland, with goods.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, SEPT. 6.—Margaretta, Anderſon, from Eaſterezer, with wood; John, Robertſon, from Alemouth, with grain; Suſannah, Blyth, from Lynn, with ditto; Iſobel, Beattie, from Dunbar, with oil, &c.; Patient Lamb, Powell, from Koningſberg, with grain.—7. Ocean, Brown, from Southampton, with wood.

To be SOLD, within the Warehouſe of Mr William Robertſon merchant in Leith, upon Saturday the 11th current, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon,

TWO HOGSHEADS CLARET, of good quality, and fit for bottling.——As the perſon they belong to wiſhes to diſpoſe of them immediately, they will be ſet up both together, conſiderably below the value; and the purchaſer will be allowed three months credit.

Any perſon wiſhing to taſte the wine, may apply to Mr Robertſon.

This is to acquaint the Public,

THAT there will ſet out from STIRLING, on Monday the 13th of September current, a very elegant CARAVAN. She is hung on four ſteel ſprings, and has very good accommodation for paſſengers, and parcels of any kind, or merchant goods. The ticket is Five Shillings each paſſenger. This machine will run through every day. She will put up at John Adam's in Stirling, and will call at Mr Alexander's in Bannockburn, for paſſengers or parcels; at George Irvine's, Falkirk; at Clealand Bain's, Linlithgow; at Lewis Young's, Kirkliſton; and Robert Marſhall's, Graſs-market.——By DAVID JOHNSTON. CLEALAND BAIN.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Truſtees upon the ſequeſtrated eſtate of DAVIDSON and PORTEOUS, Smiths in Canal Street, deſire the Creditors to take notice, that the nine months allowed by the ſtatute for lodging their claims expire on the 12th current.

MONEY WANTED.

WANTED to Borrow, upon undoubted heritable security, TWO THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling.—Apply to Joseph Norris writer, Edinburgh.

SALE of TEA and SPIRITS.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate, Edinburgh, has on hand a large ſtock of exceeding fine Teas, viz. CONGO, SHOUSHONG, and HYSON, which he is ſelling greatly below prime coſt.—As a conſiderable part of the duties will be taken off tea in the courſe of this month, and as he intends purchaſing large quantities at the enſuing ſales of the Eaſt India Company, he hopes to have it in his power to ſerve his cuſtomers and the Public with that commodity as cheap as any tea dealer in London, as he is reſolved to ſell on the ſmalleſt profits for ready money.

He alſo has on hand a large quantity of SPIRITS, conſiſting of Rum, Brandy, Geneva, and Whisky, which is ſelling below prime coſt.

Commiſſions from town and country carefully anſwered.

DESERTED,

From his Majeſty's 9th Regiment of Foot,

BENJAMIN MASON, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, without ſhoes, by trade a ſtocking-maker; brown complexion, dark brown hair, grey eyes, long viſage, and a ſmall ſcar on his chin; was born in the pariſh of Crawford, in the county of Lanark, near Dumfries.

Whoever apprehends the ſaid deſerter, and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or in the guard-houſe of any regiment in Great Britain, ſhall receive One Guinea reward, over and above the allowance made by Goverment, by applying to the commanding officer of the ſaid regiment at Glaſgow, or to Meſſ. Mcyricks, agents, Parliment-ſtreet, London.

TAX ON COTTONS, MUSLINS, AND LINENS.

AT a public numerous Meeting of the Working Weavers, held on the 28th of July laſt, in the Green of Glaſgow, in order to oppoſe the then propoſed Taxes on Printed Linens and Cottons, it was unanimouſly agreed to make choice of a Committee from among themſelves to draw up a memorial, to be ſent by expreſs to the Britiſh Parliament. Before the Committee had time to make up their memorial, they received information, that the propoſed taxes were ſo much new modelled, that the trade would not be very materially hurt by them. This occaſioned the Committee to defer ſending their memorial, till the particular alterations were fully known, in hopes that the matter might have been ſettled to general ſatisfaction. They were, however, much mortified to find, that, after all, the duties ſtill laid on the above articles will ſo much affect theſe manufactures, that many of the working people now employed in them, will be forced to betake themſelves to foreign countries, (where their induſtry and ingenuity will not be cruſhed), unleſs the Britiſh Legiſlature ſhould think fit to take off theſe duties, and allow the manufactures proper encouragement and protection. And it appears particularly alarming to the Committee, that the infant manufacture of muſlins ſhould be loaded with a duty, apparently deſigned to extirpate that manufactory in this country. And in conſideration of theſe particulars, the Committee came to the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved to open a correſpondence with the working people of their profeſſion, in all the manufacturing towns in Scotland and England, in order to aſcertain their opinions, and unite with them in remonſtrating, in a legal and conſtitutional manner, for a repeal of the duties on the printed and bleached goods, early next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Reſolved to publiſh theſe their ſentiments in the Glaſgow, Edinburgh, and Manchester news-papers; and hope that their working brethren will alſo publiſh their ſentiments on this ſubject, ſo that the general opinion of their friends in Great Britain may be aſcertained on this alarming occaſion.

Signed by appointment of the Committee,

GERSHOM ROBERTON, Preſes.

GLASGOW, SEPT. 4. 1784.

Letters addreſſed to the Preſes will be particularly attended to.

HOUSE OF SEGGIEDEN, IN PERTHSHIRE.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, for five Years,

THE HOUSE of SEGGIEDEN, and Garden, with about eleven acres of Graſs, and nine acres of arable Land. The garden is well ſtocked with fruit trees. The houſe is very convenient, and pleaſantly ſituated, on the north ſide of the river Tay, adjoining to the high poſt-road, leading between Dundee and Perth, and within four meaſured miles of the latter.

The tenant, if he thinks it neceſſary for his accommodation, may, at the ſeparation of crop 1785, be put in poſſeſſion of about other 17 acres of arable ground.

For further particulars, application may be made to William Chalmers town-clerk of Dundee.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN ROBERTSON, Mariner and Trader from Clyde to the Weſt Indies and North America, at preſent reſiding in Glaſgow.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid John Robertſon, with concurrence of his Creditors to the extent required by the ſtatute of the 23d of the King, Lord Hailes, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, upon the 7th of September inſtant, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate of ſaid John Robertſon, and appointed his Creditors to meet in the Tontine Coffeehouſe of Glaſgow, upon Tueſday the 14th inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their chuſing an interim factor on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtates; and granted warrant and commiſſion to the Sheriff-Depute of Lanarkſhire, or his Subſtitute, and failing them to any of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, or juſtices of the peace of ſaid ſhire, to attend the ſaid meeting of Creditors, and receive production of their grounds of debt, and oaths on the verity, as required by the ſtatute; and ordered the ſequeſtration, and time and place of the meeting to be advertiſed.

In obedience to which appointment, this intimation is given to all concerned.

Not to be repeated.

CALLENDER MONTEATH.

UPON Friday the 24th of September current, there will be expoſed to SALE, by public roup, within the coffee-houſe of Stirling, by twelve o'clock noon,

All and Haill that large and well-frequented INN, lying at the weſt end of the village of Callender Monteath, conſiſting of a large dining-room, five bed-rooms, kitchen and cloſets, with a brew-houſe, cellars, ſtables that will contain 20 horſes, and a barn. The poſſeſſor of this Inn has ten and one-half acres of good arable land incloſed, three acres of meadow, and five cows grazed at a very moderate rent. It is well adapted for paſſengers, being the firſt ſtage on the public military road betwixt Stirling and Fort-William, and is moſt pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Teath, which abounds with a great variety of fiſh, and good muirs for ſhooting in the neighbourhood.

The articles of roup, and conditions of ſale, will be ſeen in the hands of George Brown writer, Stirling; and Malcolm M'Leran, the preſent poſſeſſor, will ſhow the premiſſes.

SALE OF LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE.

UPON Friday the 8th day of October next, betwixt the hours of eleven and twelve forenoon, there are to be ſold by public roup, together or ſeparately, in the houſe of Peter M'Kinlay, vintner in Glaſgow,

Theſe Parts of the Lands of EASTER GLENTORE, preſently poſſeſſed by James Moffat and John Marſhall, lying in the pariſh of New-Monkland, and ſheriffdom aforeſaid.

Theſe Lands are extenſive, capable of great improvement, and preſently ſet at the moderate rent of about 50 l. Sterling yearly.

For particulars enquire of James Mathie writer in Glaſgow, or David Corbet writer in Bathgate, either of whom will ſhow the articles and conditions of ſale.

DALKEITH TURNPIKE ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there is to be a Meeting of the Truſtees for the Turnpike-roads in the diſtrict of Dalkeith, within the houſe of Mrs Johnſtone vintner in Dalkeith, on Monday the 13th day of September inſt. at twelve o'clock noon preciſely, where it is requeſted the Truſtees will attend.

LANDS in Mid-Lothian to be LET.

TO be SET in tack for nineteen years, the Lands of LEITH-HEAD, conſiſting of about 220 acres, in the poſſeſſion of Edward Inglis the proprietor, and of John Cruickſhanks his tenant. The entry to the lands to commence at Martinmas firſt, and to the houſes and graſs at Whitſunday following. There is upon the lands a neat manſion-houſe, fit to accommodate a large family.

The above lands are to be Set by public roup, at the Inn of Littlevantage, upon Thurſday the 23d September current, at twelve o'clock mid-day. And upon Friday the 24th September current, there is to be expoſed to public roup, at the above place, the whole Growing Corns and Stocking, conſiſting of Horſe, Nolt, &c. upon the lands of Leith-head, in the natural poſſeſſion of Mr Inglis the proprietor. The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is ſold off.

For further particulars as to the ſet of the lands, apply to James Sommers writer in Edinburgh, who has powers to conclude a private bargain.

FARMS IN PERTH-SHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET together or ſeparately, and entered to at Whitſunday next 1785, as to the graſs, and at the ſeparation of the crop 1785 from the ground, as to the arable land,

The following FARMS, belonging to John Menzies of Culdairs, lying in the pariſhes of Fortingal and Weem, and county of Perth, viz. The farms of Pubill, Lubetricuil, Badown, Corrienavie, and part of North Stronuich, for four years; and alſo the farm of Meggernie, for the like ſpace. All theſe farms as lately poſſeſſed by Duncan Macnaughton.

Propoſals to be given in to Mungo Murray of Kincairny, or to James Keay writer in Edinburgh; and thoſe not accepted of ſhall be concealed.

FARMS IN MID-LOTHIAN TO LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Martinmas next, 1784, upon leaſes for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon,

The following Farms, part of the eſtate of MALLENY, lying within the pariſh of Currie, five miles weſt from Edinburgh, viz. LUMPHOY, CURRIB, CAULDHAME, and Eaſt Mill, with the Mill thereon; WESTER KILLIETH, and COWSLAPE. Theſe four Farms are almoſt wholly arable, laid out in farms from about 80 to 220 Scots acres, conform to a new arrangement thereof, and are well ſituated; three of them along the ſide of water of Leith, and one of them alittle above it.

Alſo, the Farm of CRAIGINTARY, conſiſting of about 575 Scots acres, of which about 200 are arable, the remainder hill and paſture, and which farm is well adapted for ſheep.

The whole lands are capable of, and conveniently ſituated for improvement, there being limeſtone upon the eſtate, and coals within five computed miles. Encouragement for incloſing, ſubdividing, and other improvements, will be given by the proprietor.

William Napier, Overſeer at Malleny houſe, will ſhew the grounds; and for further particulars, application may be made to John Scott; Eſq; younger of Malleny, or Allan M'Dougall, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

LANDS IN AYRSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Robert Wharton, vintner in Ayr, upon Friday the 22d day of October next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, The following LANDS, lately the property of the deceaſed Charles Dalrymple, Eſq, of Orangefield, and diſponed by him to truſtees, for behoof of his creditors, viz. The Farm of SHIELDS, and part of the Lands of SANDY FOORD, adjacent thereto, conſiſting altogether of about 228 acres of rich arable ground, including about ſeven acres of meadow; beſides about four acres of thriving belts and plantations, lying in the pariſh of St Quivox, and within four Engliſh miles of Ayr, to which there is a good toll road. There is a compleate ſteading of new farm houſes upon the Shields, and the lands are incloſed and divided with thriving hedges, and are ſet to good tenants, at 258 l. 18 s. 10 ½d. of yearly rent, free of all deductions.

At the ſame time, will be expoſed to ſale, the Lands of GREENKNOW, conſiſting of ſeveral incloſures, at the village of Monktown, and Houſes and Yard thereto belonging; the free yearly rent of which, after deducing 1 s. 10 d. 1-twelfth of Ceſs, is 13 l. 4 s. 7 d. 1-twelfth Sterling.—The progreſs of rights, and articles of roup, will be ſeen in the hands of Charles Schaw, writer in Ayr.

SALE of the ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In Whole or in *Lots*—by PRIVATE BARGAIN.

TO be SOLD, all and whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the pariſhes of Buittle, Rerrick, and united pariſhes of Gelſton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3267 acres Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three or four years. The free rent of the eſtate is 1014 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hilſton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there may at all ſeaſons be plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 1047 l. Scots, which, with two forty ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The eſtate will be either ſold together, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackhelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenſhinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn.

NOTA, This lot includes the manſion-houſe, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the reſt of the eſtate.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate.

SALE OF LANDS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the houſe of George Bean vintner in Montroſe, upon Tueſday the 5th day of January 1785,

The Town and Lands of EASTER and WESTER BALLOCHIE, and lands called MUIRTOWN, lying within the united pariſhes of Logie and Pert, and ſhire of Forfar. Theſe lands conſiſt of above 500 Scots acres, moſtly arable, divided and incloſed. There is upon the premiſſes a convenient manſion-houſe, and offices, and a well-ſtocked pigeon-houſe; alſo, two excellent farm-ſteads, all built with ſtone and lime, and ſlated. Sixty acres of thereby of the above lands are planted, and the plantations are in a thriving condition. They lie in a fine country, about two miles from Montroſe, and nearly the ſame diſtance from Brechin, which conſiderably increaſes their value.

The title-deeds are in the hands of William Leſlie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; and perſons inclining to purchaſe may, for further particulars, apply to James Gardyne, Eſq; of Middleton, Mr Charles Geenhill at Beauchamp, or Mr Leſlie; either of whom have power to conclude a bargain.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Monday the 13th December 1784, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

THE Lands and Mill of GLACK, the Lands of OLD CRAIG & KIRKTOWN, and the Lands of DAVIOT, all lying contiguous, in the pariſhes of Daviot and Chapel of Garioch, and county of Aberdeen.

Theſe lands conſiſt of 1188 acres or thereby, and the preſent rent is 322 l. 8 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 147 bolls meal, 9 bolls bear, and about 20 dozen of poultry, beſides carriages and ſervices, and the public burdens are about 23 l. and 10 bolls victual.

Upon the lands of Glack, in the center of the eſtate, there is a commodious manſion-houſe, gardens, and offices, fit for the accommodation of a Gentleman's family; and on the farm that ſurrounds the houſe, formerly in the heritor's own hand, a very complete ſet of barns, byres, houſes for farm ſervants, &c. were lately built, and ſlated.

This farm (planting included) contains about 150 acres, divided into regular incloſures, properly fenced, well ſupplied with water, and ſurrounded with belts of planting and hedges, in the moſt thriving condition. It has been improved at a conſiderable expence, and is at preſent all in graſs, laid down in good condition, the greateſt part ſeveral years ago.

The adjoining farm of Weſtmains, about 80 acres, was lately taken into the proprietor's own hand, and incloſed. It is only charged in the rental at 15 l. paid for the graſs 1783, though the former rent paid by the tenant was 10 l. in money, and 24 bolls meal. It would now let to great advantage for ploughing, and it has a proper ſteading of houſes of all kinds for a tenant.

No rent is put upon the manſion-houſe and gardens, &c. nor upon about 50 acres under planting and belts, ſome of it of the beſt ſoil; the wood, conſiſting of oak, aſh, elm, plane, fir, &c. is full grown, and of conſiderable value.

This eſtate holds of the Crown, and ſtands rated in the ceſs-books at above 700 l. Scots. It is of a good ſoil, well accommodated, and of eaſy acceſs; a regular poſt paſſes near to the houſe three times a-week. There is a good mill on the eſtate, which was lately repaired, but no part of the eſtate is thirled to any mill except one ſmall poſſeſſion. Two yearly fairs, in June and October, are held in the Kirktown of Daviot, and there is right to a weekly market.

The title-deeds, rental, current leaſes, plans of the lands, and conditions of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Walker, attorney in Exchequer; to whom, or to Mr Farquharſon accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to ſell by private bargain, perſons willing to purchaſe may apply.

William Glennie, at the houſe of Glack, will ſhow the lands and a copy of the rental.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 13th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTOWN,

which pertained to the deceaſed John Craigie of Kilgraſtown, lying in the pariſhes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and ſhire of Perth.

This eſtate conſiſts of 1754 acres 1 rood and 32 falls, all conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated within a few miles of the town of Perth, and the late proprietor beautified the place with extenſive plantations and policies. There is a commodious Dwelling-houſe upon the eſtate, which is within three miles of the town of Perth, and about a quarter of a mile weſt from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete ſet of offices lately built thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the eſtate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of ſuch parts of the eſtate as lie in the pariſhes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which laſt the ſtipends to the miniſters of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is, - - L. 1275 14 8 11-12ths

Which valued at twenty-ſix years purchaſe, extends to - L. 33,169 3 3 10-12ths

Being the upſet-price of the eſtate.

This eſtate will be expoſed in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the manſion-houſe and offices ſtand, and part of the lands of KINTULLO, lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the weſt ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinroſs; pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the weſt of the bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are all in good condition, and the ſoil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This part of the eſtate conſiſts of 574 acres 3 roods and 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a healthy and thriving condition.—Part of this lot is held of a ſubject ſuperior; but their is a ſufficiency of valuation to entitle to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II. That part of the Lands of Kintullo, Broomſtobs, Clayton, and others, with the ſalmon fiſhing upon the water of Earn, lying in the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinroſs.——Theſe lands conſiſt of 394 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleaſantly along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the eaſt of the Bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are all in good condition, and the ſoil is of a rich quality. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election for the county of Perth. Part of theſe lands is alſo beautifully laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

LOT III. The Lands of Kirkpottie, Meikle Fildies, and Clockridgſtone, lying contiguous within the pariſh of Dron, and conſiſting of 676 acres 1 rood and 36 falls; 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted in the view of building a Manſion-houſe upon this part of the eſtate. Theſe plantations are in high order. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books of the county at 260 l. Scots.

LOT IV. The Lands of Halltown, with the fiſhing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the pariſh of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkpottie, &c. above mentioned. This lot conſiſts of 61 acres 2 roods and 21 falls; and likewiſe holds of a ſubject-ſuperior.

Theſe two lots of the eſtate laſt mentioned, are ſituated within 4 miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

The upſet price of each lot will be mentioned in a future advertiſment.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callander, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet. John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the preſent factor, will alſo ſhew rentals of the eſtate; and William Chalmers at Kilgraſtown, will ſhow the grounds.

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